



Multilayered Film Capacitors for Advanced Power Electronics and Electric Motors for Electric Traction Drives

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Project ID # EDT081

Timeline

- Date: October 1, 2015
- End Date: September 29, 2017
- Percent Complete: 75%

Barriers

- Barriers addressed
 - Temperature performance: > 140 °C
 - Volume Reduction ~ 40%
 - Cost Reduction to \$30

Budget

- Total project funding: \$1750k
 - DOE share: \$1400k
 - Contractor share: \$350k
- Funding in FY 2016 - \$ 735k
- Funding for FY 2017 - \$ 600k
- Remaining: \$ 415k (as of 2/28)

Partners

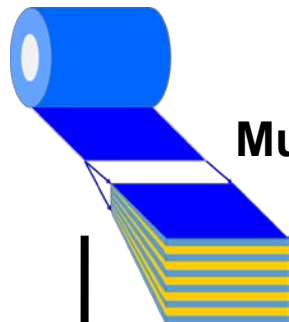
- SBE for capacitor development
- ORNL for capacitor characterization, cost modeling
- CWRU for materials development



SBE



Objective: To fabricate and scale up high temperature, high energy density, and low loss dielectric films for 500 μF to 1 mF capacitor manufacturing, using a multilayered co-extrusion processing.



Multilayered Film

State-of-the-art technology:

- BOPP 1 mF DC-link
Capacitor costs \$60/mF
- Use temperature = 105°C
- External cooling system

New class of Materials :

- High Temperature Use,
- Increased energy density
- Compact size
- Reduced cost



PEEM program DC-link Capacitor Target

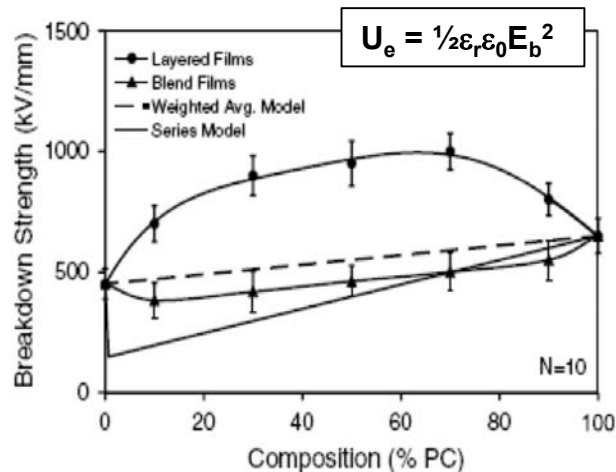
Capacitance (μF)	>1000
Voltage rating (VDC)	650-900
Tan δ at 10 kHz	< 0.02
ESR ($\text{m}\Omega$)	< 2
ESL (nH)	≤ 5
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	140
Ripple current (A rms)	100
Failure mode	benign
Lifetime (hrs)	>20,000
Volume (L)	≤ 0.6
Cost (/mF)	$\leq \\$30$

Milestones	Status	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
Multilayer film processing and optimization production scale up									
• Processing optimization	Year 1 - Complete								
• Production scale-up	Year 1 - Complete Year 2- In-progress								
Multilayer film thickness reduction									
• Film stretching	Year 1 – Complete								
• In-line processing (< 4 µm)	Year 2 - Complete								
New material development	In-progress								
Multilayer film metallization	In-progress								
Capacitor designing	Year 1 - Complete								
Capacitor fabrication and testing									
• 100 µF	Year 2 - Complete								
• 500 µF	Year 2 -In-progress								
Cost models	Year 2 - Complete								

Dielectric multilayered films (MLF) technology enables up to a 1/2 reduction in capacitor volume by replacing BOPP or Mylar while extending usage temperatures to 150 °C.

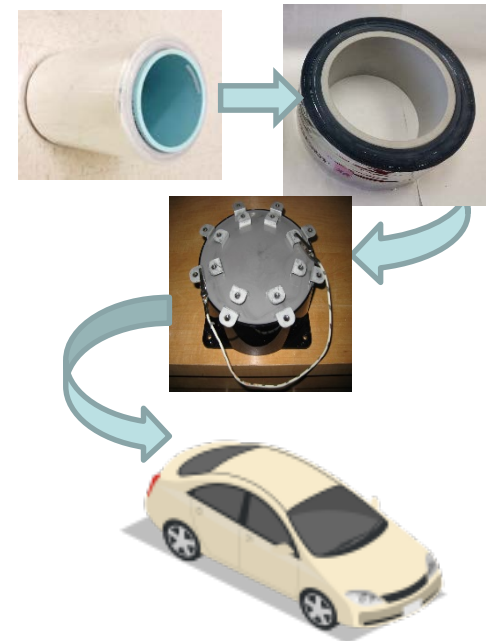
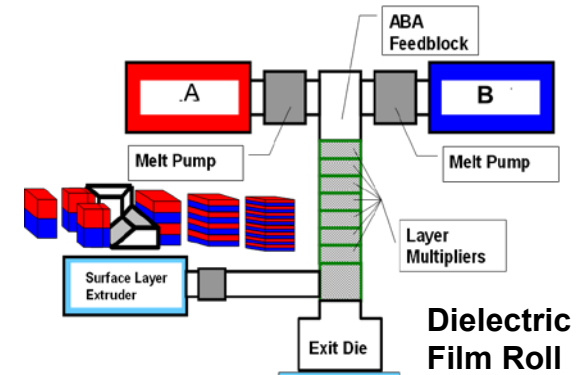
These advances were enabled by leveraging:

- Synergistic combination of high dielectric constant and high breakdown strength/low loss polymers in parallel layered construction
- Changing polymeric material failure mode to increase layered film breakdown strength



Multilayer Film Properties

- Increased dielectric constant
- Increased temperature capability
- Improved Breakdown Strength
- Reduced Losses



Reduced Volume and Weight Capacitors

Coextrude a high dielectric constant material with a high breakdown strength material to achieve improved dielectric properties in film and capacitor prototypes

Film Development



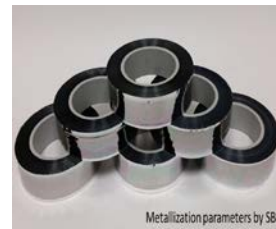
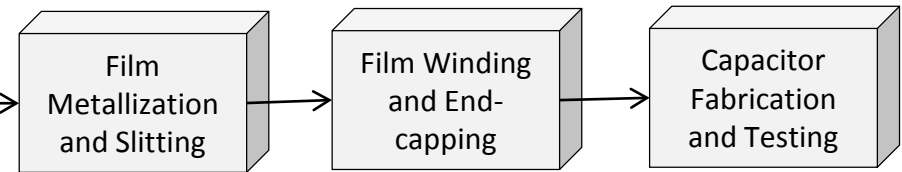
Resins



Film Production



Capacitor Development



Metallization parameters by SBE



Metallization and capacitor Fabrication



Materials Research → Capacitor Prototypes → Commercial Marketplace

Approach – Film Development

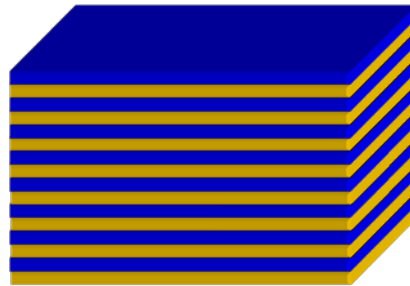
Coextrude a high dielectric constant material with a high breakdown strength polymers

Polymer A

Advantage: High dielectric constant

Disadvantage: High loss, high hysteresis, low breakdown strength, slow discharge time

Multilayer Film



A/B layer Structure

Polymer B

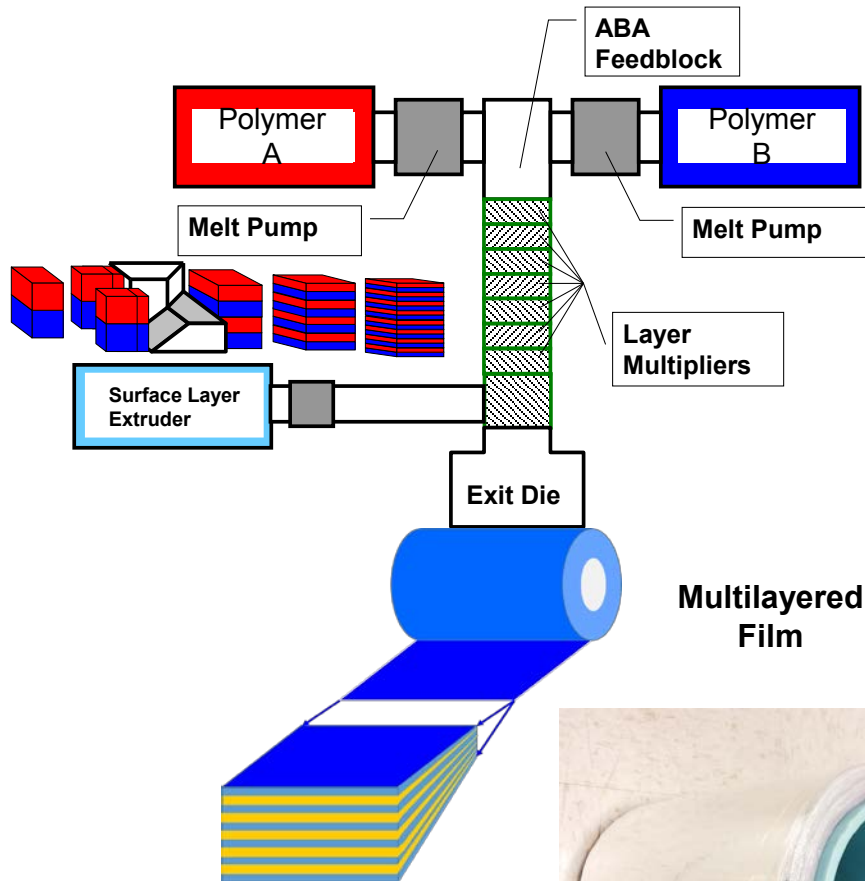
Advantage: High breakdown strength, low loss, low hysteresis, fast discharge time

Disadvantage: Low dielectric constant

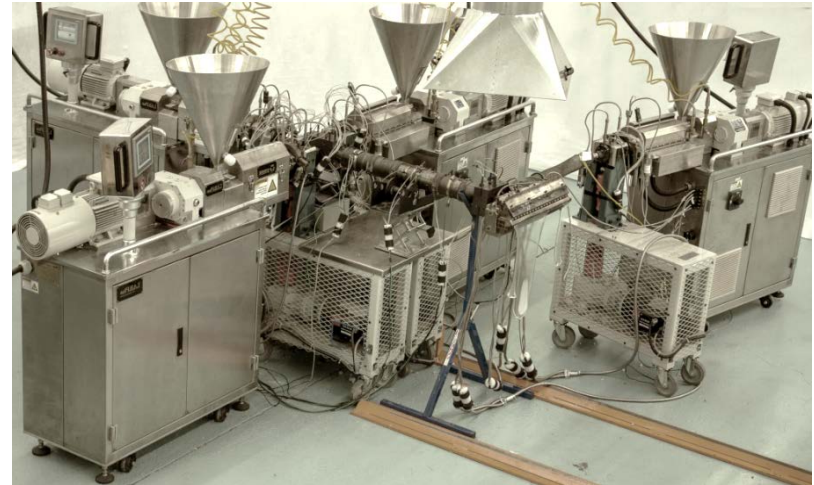
Optimize energy density and minimize dielectric loss by varying the number of layers, composition, layer thickness, and materials

- Increased Dielectric Constant : > 4.0
- High Dielectric Strength: > 1000 MV/m
- Increased Energy Density : $10 - 16$ J/cc at film level
- Increased Temperature: 150 °C

Background- Coextrusion Process



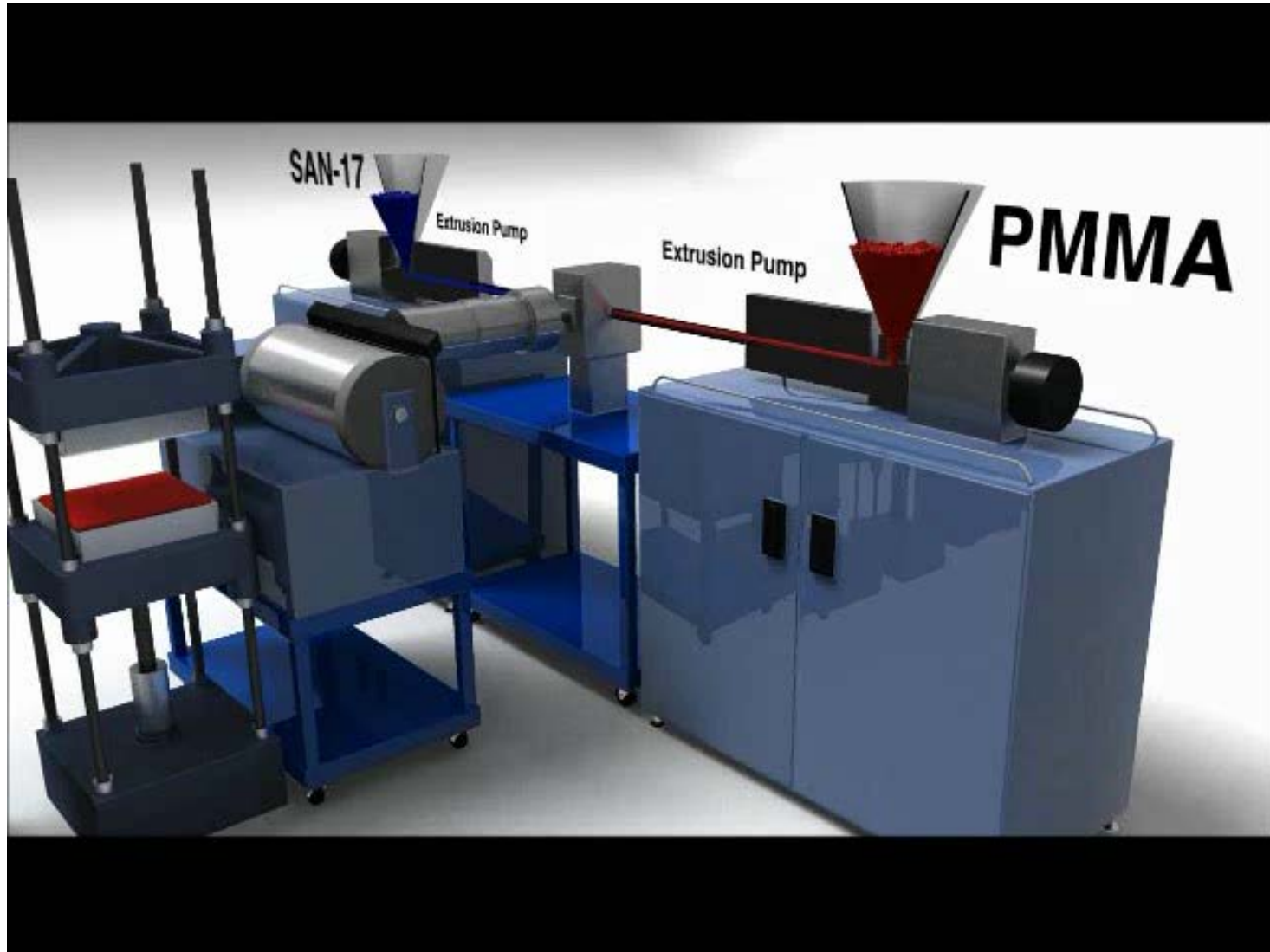
R&D Coextrusion Line



Pilot Coextrusion Line

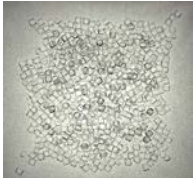


Background- Coextrusion Process




Film Processing Optimization

5
Resins



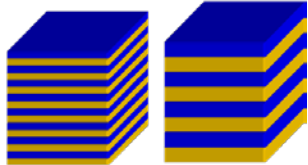
Resin A : 2
Resin B: 3

6+
Film thicknesses

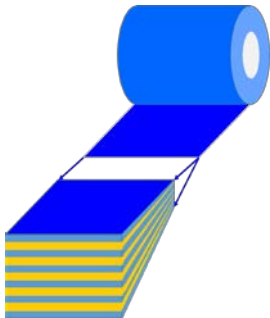


15, 12, 9, 8,
6, 4, <4 μm

3
Number of layers



Small Rolls



layer/film thickness effect, layer thicknesses = 10s to 100s nm

Production Scale-up


12.5 μm



4000 ft

890 \pm 120 MV/m
Non-DOE

8.0 μm
HT-MLF



3000 ft

975 \pm 130 MV/m

4.5 μm
MLF



7000 ft.

1250 \pm 150 MV/m

3.5 μm
MLF



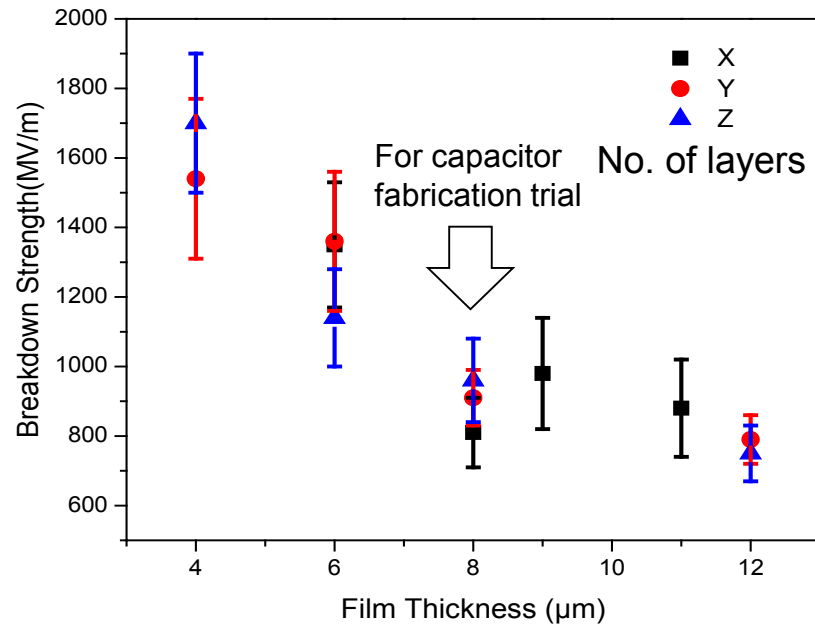
500 ft.

1400 \pm 250 MV/m

- **Thickness:**
12.5 to 3.5 μm
- **Quantity:**
Several Rolls
3000 -7000 ft./roll

Optimized film thickness = 8 μm

Breakdown Strength

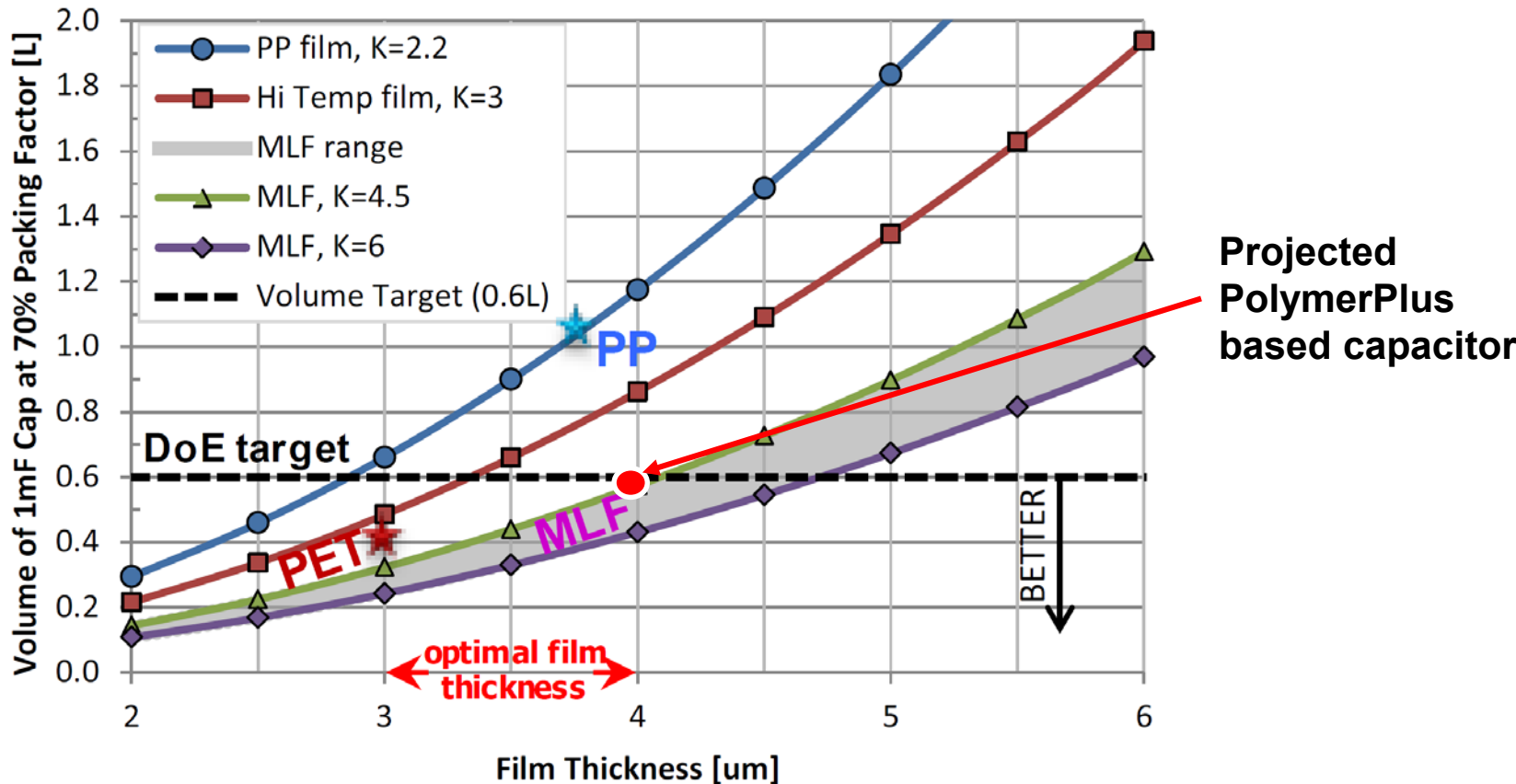


Properties	Multilayer Film	Commercial BOPP
Layers	10s	1
Composition	X/Y	100
Thickness, μm	12-4	3-4
Dielectric constant	4.0 (1 kHz)	2.25
Breakdown Strength (MV/m)	>1100	800
Temperature, °C	150	< 105
Tan δ	0.005	0.0003

- Multilayered films developed in DOE program showed **1.8X higher dielectric constant** and more than **30% higher breakdown strength** than commercial BOPP film.
- Dielectric constant can be increased using higher content of Resin A (high dielectric constant).

Using $U_e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 E_b^2$, a **3X increase in energy density** is estimated.

Film Properties and Capacitor Size Correlation



Commercial BOPP and PET films = 4 μm, PolymerPlus Film Status = 3.5 μm

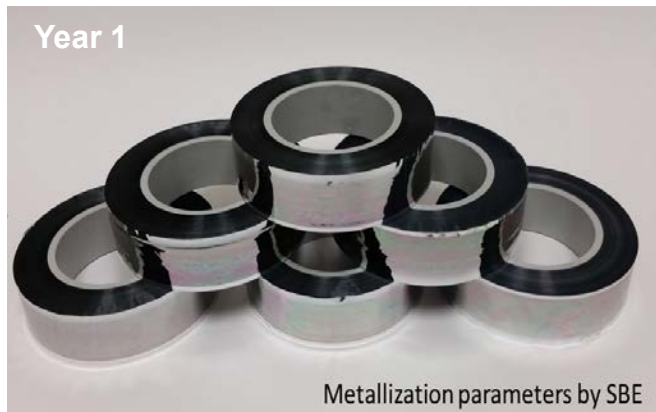
With existing formulations at 3.5 μm film thickness, a 40% capacitor size reduction is possible.

Film Metallization

Objective: To metallize HT-MLF film rolls for capacitor fabrication trials

Progress:

- Two metallization trials of 3000 ft HT-MLF film completed.
- One metallization trial of 7000 ft of MLF film completed.
- Additional trials are scheduled with 8 μm film.



8 μm film thickness



8 μm film thickness

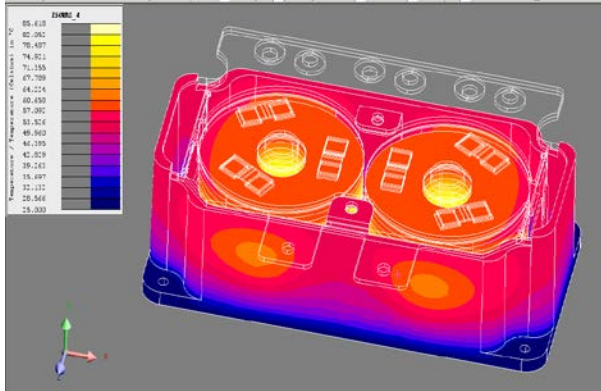


4.5 μm , Significant wrinkles

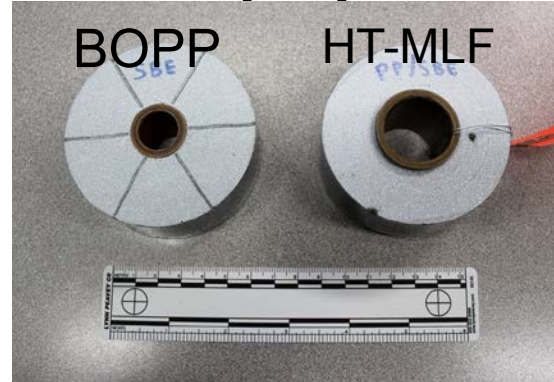
Metallization on existing BOPP metallization equipment demonstrated.
Improved film quality critical for better capacitor winding.

Capacitor Designing and Fabrication

3D modeling



25 μ F parts



- A baseline using metallized PP film into a industrially relevant inverter was studied as a benchmark study..
- Performed iterative thermal and thermomechanical FEA to support overall capacitor design
- Comparison of rolled BOPP and HT-MLF Capacitors

100 μ F windings



Film Thickness : 8 μ m

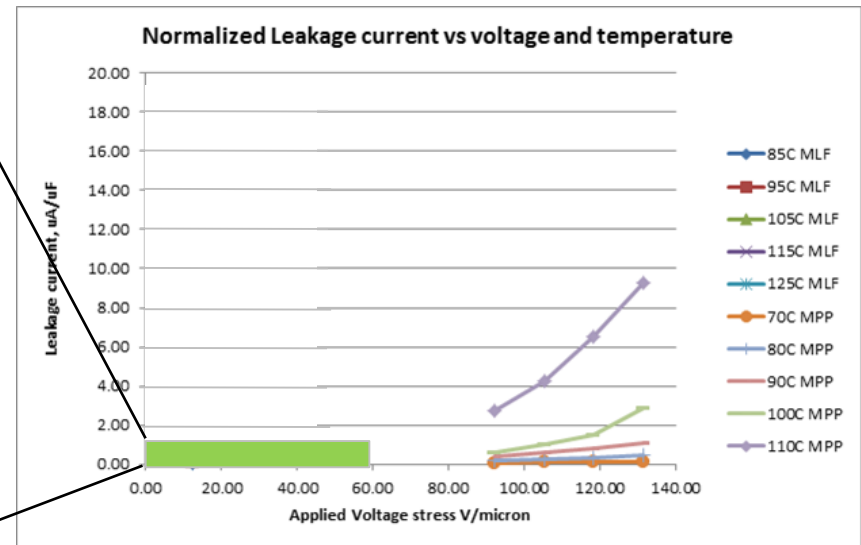
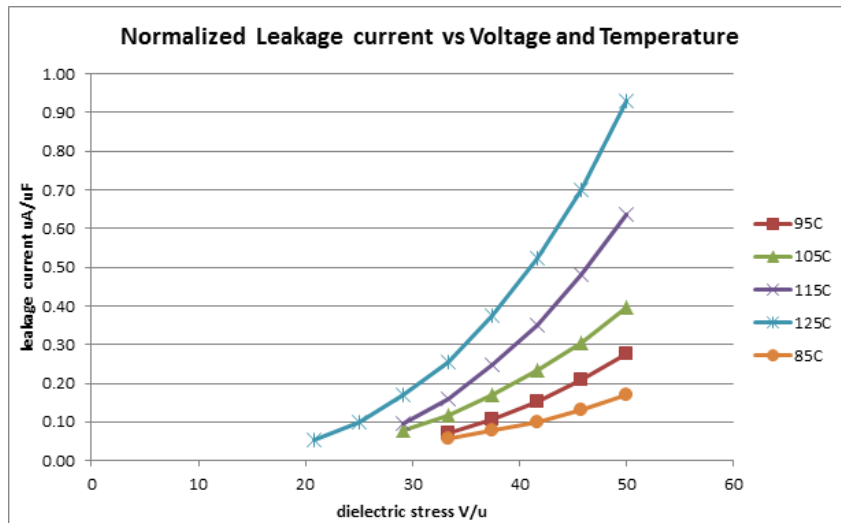
- Several 25 μ F and few 100 μ F parts were fabricated in first year of the program.
- Low voltage stress and higher leakage currents were observed due to wrinkled metallized films.

Leakage Current



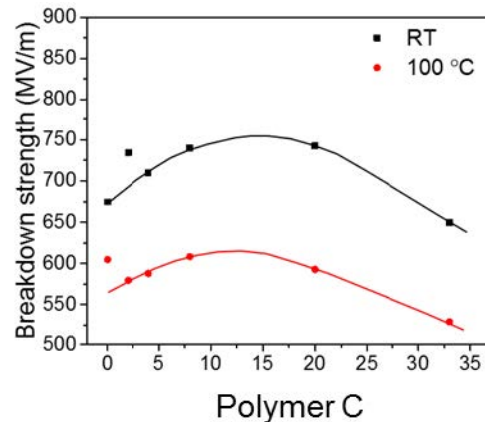
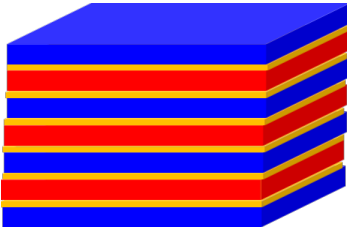
- High Breakdown strength
- Lower leakage current
- Improved clearing

Film Thickness : 12 μ m



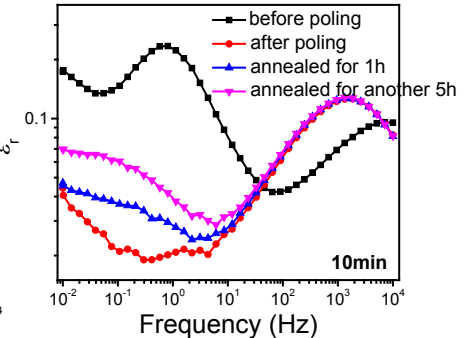
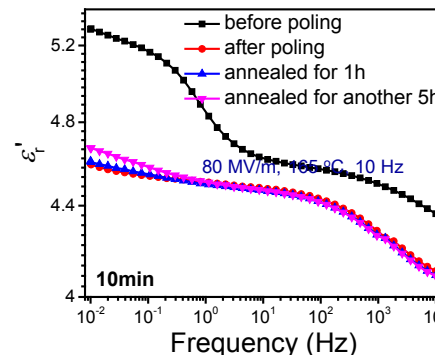
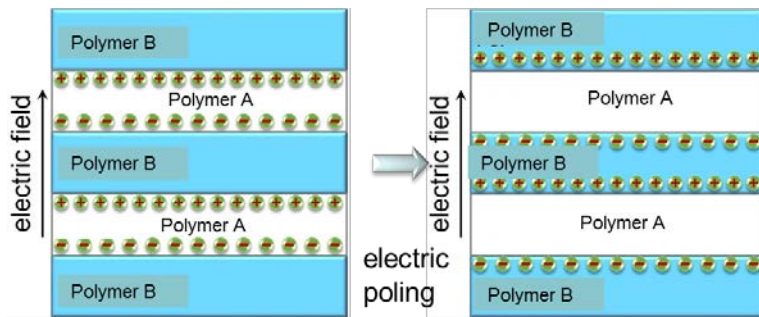
Multilayer film modifications

Adding 3rd polymer to modify layer-layer interface



- Improvement in breakdown strength possible with addition of 3rd polymer.
- Modified layer-layer interface.

Reducing losses in high temperature MLFs



- Thermal annealing can reduce the impurity ions loss to some extent by regulating the crystalline structure of polymer A.
- Unipolar poling is an efficient way to drive impurity ions from polymer A into polymer B. Multilayer films are suitable for unipolar application such as DC-link capacitors in EVs.

Responses to Previous Year Reviewers' Comments

This project is a new start.

Partners/Collaborations



SBE

Industry

Project sub-contractor: Leads efforts to design, fabricate and test of capacitor prototypes ranging from 15-500 μF .



**National
Laboratory**

Project sub-contractor: Leads efforts to designing, thermal and thermal-mechanical FEA analysis and cost modeling.

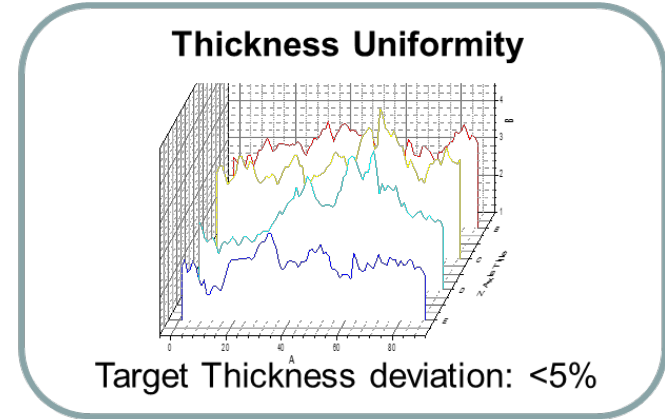
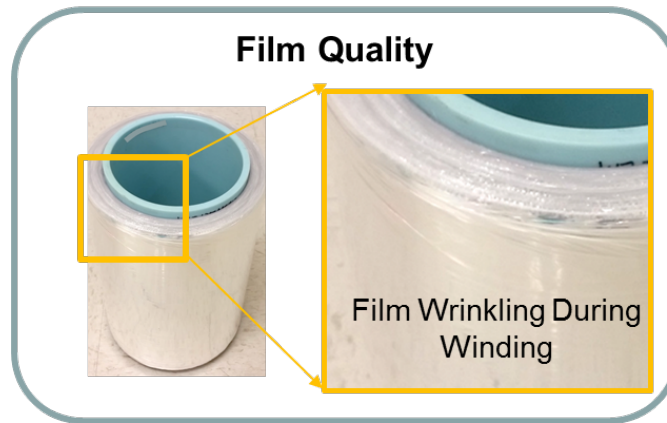


University

Project sub-contractor: Leads efforts understand material structure-properties, develop new materials

Remaining Challenges and Barriers

Improving film quality



- Film thickness uniformity critical in winding large capacitor parts with improved performance.
- Internal equipment upgrade completed, through internal development, to address this issue.

Production scale-up

- Existing capability allows production of 25 lb. film rolls. Higher production will be required to fabricate several tens of parts.
- Increased production scale-up (several hundred lb.) of 12 μm film was achieved through manufacturing vendors.

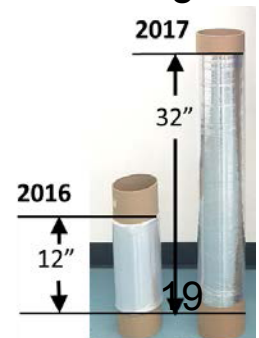
Addressing Challenges: PolymerPlus Internal Development

- 40" Film Exit Die
- 42" film take-off station
- In-line Thickness Gauge



8 - 32" Wide film
10 – 150 fpm film collection speed
Reduced wrinkles

Increased production up to 75-150 lb./shift possible



- Multilayer film production scale-up trials : $\sim 10,000$ ft x 12" x 8 μ m
- Investigate 4 μ m film thickness production to reduce wrinkles.
- Film Metallization trial – as per SBE design
- Capacitor fabrication : 25 μ F to investigate effect of temperature
- Capacitor fabrication: 500 μ F as deliverables
- Capacitor parts testing
- Continued work to develop approach to improve multilayer films – annealing
- Continued thermal and thermomechanical FEA

Any proposed future work is subject to change based on funding levels.

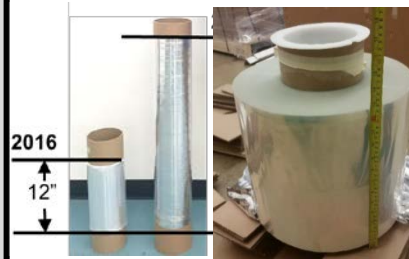
Films

Film Optimization Multilayer Films 8, 4.5 μm

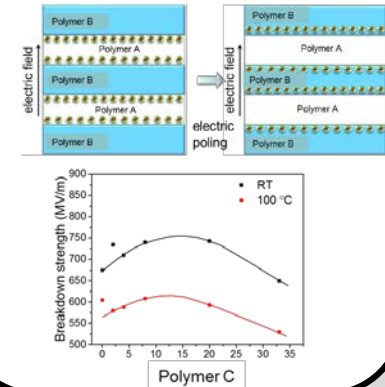


Film Production

- PolymerPlus
- Vendor

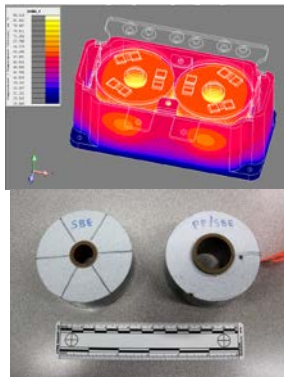


Material Advances



Capacitors

Capacitor Development



Metallization and Capacitor Parts



- Demonstrated use of commercial polymers for capacitor applications
- Demonstrated improved dielectric film performance
- Requires film quality improvement for better capacitor windings
- Multilayer film “drop-in” products feasible.